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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/677,117	09/30/2003	Hung Q. Daodang	HSJ920030131US1	4315
75	90 08/29/2005		EXAM	INER
Robert O. Guillot, Esq.			TUROCY, DAVID P	
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INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW OFFICES			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
1901 South Bascom, Suite 660			1762	
Campbell, CA	95008		DATE MAILED: 08/29/2005	5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

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	Application No.	Applicant(s)					
Advisory Action	10/677,117	DAODANG ET AL.					
Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Examiner	Art Unit					
	David Turocy	1762	•				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe	ears on the cover sheet with the c	correspondence addi	ress				
THE REPLY FILED 19 August 2005 FAILS TO PLACE THIS A		•					
 The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or o this application, applicant must timely file one of the follow places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notation (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in comp following time periods: The period for reply expiresmonths from the mailing of the period for reply expiresmonths. 	owing replies: (1) an amendment, a otice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in liance with 37 CFR 1.114. The rep	iffidavit, or other evide compliance with 37 C	ence, which CFR 41.31; or				
b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Adv		ne final rejection, whicheve	r is later. In no				
event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection. Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO							
MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f)		IRST REPLY WAS FILED	WITHIN TWO				
Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension a CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened stabove, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three month earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b). NOTICE OF APPEAL	and the corresponding amount of the fee. atutory period for reply originally set in the is after the mailing date of the final rejecti	The appropriate extension of final Office action; or (2) on, even if timely filed, may	n fee under 37 as set forth in (b) y reduce any				
 The Notice of Appeal was filed on A brief in com of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any e Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must ! 	extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal o	of the appeal.				
AMENDMENTS							
 The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, (a) They raise new issues that would require further compared to the first the issue of new matter (see NOTE below). They are not deemed to place the application in beautiful and/or 	onsideration and/or search (see NC ow); tter form for appeal by materially r	TE below); educing or simplifying					
(d) They present additional claims without canceling a NOTE: (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a))		ejected claims.	•				
4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.		ompliant Amendment	(PTOL-324).				
5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s):							
6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).							
7. For purposes of appeal, the proposed amendment(s): a) how the new or amended claims would be rejected is pro The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:	☐ will not be entered, or b) ☒ vovided below or appended.	vill be entered and an	explanation of				
Claim(s) allowed:			•				
Claim(s) objected to: Claim(s) rejected: <u>14-19</u> .			•				
Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: 1-13.							
AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE		Nladia, af Ammanl	_4 4				
8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, b because applicant failed to provide a showing of good ar and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).							
9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary. 10. The first of the state o	overcome <u>all</u> rejections under apperry and was not earlier presented.	eal and/or appellant fa See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(ils to provide a 1).				
10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER	on of the status of the claims after	entry is below or attac	hed. •				
11. The request for reconsideration has been considered by See Detailed Action.			nce because:				
12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s).13. Other:	. (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper	No(s)					
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DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments filed 8/19/2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicant has argued against the '531 patent stating the patent does not inherently intercept the surface waves at all times during the lowering and removing of articles form the bath. The applicant asserts, at column 4, lines 8-19, the '531 patent discloses the fluidized powder level rises up through the screed and overflows the side walls of the tank and the fluid is not initially in contact with the screen. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Column 4, lines 8-19 of the '531 patent is directed to Figure 5, which discloses the screen is arranged near the surface of the fluid bath. While '531 discloses adjusting the bath a small amount A above the surface, '531 discloses adjusting the screen to contact the top surface to stabilize the bed during immersion and removal (Abstract, Column 2, lines 65). '531 discloses it is imperative that the screen must be in contact with the powder upon article immersion, which reasonably suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art the waves are substantially intercepted during the entire immersion process (Column 3, lines 1-3). Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have adjusted the screen so as the level of the bath upon immersion contacts the screen to reap the benefits of a stable top surface during both immersion and removal.

The applicant has argued '531 discloses as the article is immersed the fluid level rises above the tank and overflows the screen and out of the tank, therefore as the

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article is removed from the tank the fluid level drops because some of the fluid has overflowed the tank. The applicants therefore argue the fluid level drops below the screen and therefore the screen does not intercept the waves. The examiner respectfully disagrees. While '531 discloses the fluid overflows the tank, '51 also discloses adding additional fluid to provide a constant fluid level during the entire process (Column 4, lines 29-65). The '531 patent discloses this constant level of coating material is important to insure the uniform coating. In addition '531 discloses adjusting the screen to contact the top surface to stabilize the bed during *immersion and removal* (Abstract). Therefore one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention would have adjusted the amount of coating material in the immersion bath to replace the overflow amount to maintain a constant coating bath level to reap the benefits of a stable top surface during both immersion and removal.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references, the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching, suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, '471 discloses providing a uniform coating by immersing multiple articles in a bath and '531 discloses when immersing multiple components in an immersion bath providing a screen at the top of the bath allows for the interception of surface waves which may cause a parting

line, i.e. a non-uniform coating. Therefore it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide a screen as taught by the '531 patent to reap the benefits of a more uniform coating without a parting line.

The applicant has repeated the arguments set forth in the response to the non-final rejection, those arguments dated 5/31/2005, and therefore the examiner has repeated the response to arguments below.

The applicant has argued against the '531 patent stating that the patent is directed to controlling and calming the surface of a bath between subsequent dipping of different sets of articles. The examiner respectfully disagrees. While '531 discloses the surface waves can be reduced between subsequent immersions of different sets, '531 also discloses surface waves are a hindrance when multiple articles are immersed at the same time (Column 1, lines 35-40).

The applicant has argued '531 does not teach intercepting surface waves within the bath at all time during the lowering and/or the removing of the substrates from the bath. In particular the applicant has cited passages where the wave-suppressing member, as taught by '531, is entirely immersed in the bath. The examiner respectfully disagrees. The examiner directs the applicant attention to the passage recited at col. 4, lines 8-19:

The screen 12, however, is now positioned immediately adjacent the to opening of the noted chamber and in effect acts as a cover-like element for that chamber. Now, as articles are immersed through the openings 24 into the powder material, the top surface level of that bed will, of course, again rise but in this case it will tend to overflow the side walls 14 which act as weirs. Thus, a further leveling

effect and maximum retention of material in the bed will be controlled through the overflow of weir type action.

In addition '531 discloses providing the screen as the substrates are immersed and withdrawn from the coating material (Column 1, lines 49-51). The position of the screen, as taught by the above passage, discloses positioning the screen in constant contact with the upper surface of the immersion bath during all portions the immersion and therefore the screen inherently intercepts the surface waves at all times during the lowering and removing from the bath as required by the amended claims.

Conclusion .

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to David Turocy whose telephone number is (571) 272-2940. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8:30-6:00, No 2nd Friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Timothy Meeks can be reached on (571) 272-1423. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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David Turocy AU 1762

> TIMOTHY MEEKS SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER